(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जे० वेंगलराव) : (क) से (ग) व्यापार और पण्य वस्तु चिन्ह अधिनियम, 1958 में देश में पंजीकृत व्यापार चिन्हों के संरक्षण की व्यवस्था है । इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत व्यापार चिन्हों के स्वामी पंजीकृत प्रयोगकर्त्ता सक्षम न्यायालय में अपने पंजीकृत व्यापार चिन्ह के अतिक्रमण के लिए शिकायत दर्ज कर सकते हैं । मैं० सिलवानिया लक्ष्मण द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, उन्होंने अपनी कम्पनी के नकली उत्पादों के निर्माण के संबंध में कोई शिकायत नहीं की है । मैं० फिलिप्स आफ हालैंड द्वारा भारत में पंजीकृत "फिलिप्स" व्यापार चिन्ह के प्राधिकृत प्रयोगकर्त्ता मैं० पिको इलेक्ट्रानिक्स एण्ड इलक्ट्रिकल्स लि०, के अनुसार, छापे मारे गए हैं और व्यापार चिन्ह के अतिक्रमण के संबंध में उसके द्वारा की गई विशेष शिकायतों के फलस्वरूप अभियोग चलाया गया है ।

Production of Iodine

*@254. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether in view of the fact that iodine deficiency leads to several disorders, Government have taken a decision to ensure supply of only iodised salt to every consumer by 1992;

(b) whether it is a fact that at present enough iodine is not being produced in our country and has, therefore, to be imported at a very heavy cost; and if so, what is the expenditure incurred during the last three years for the purpose;

(c) whether it is also a fact that sea weeds and sea elgie, which are abundantly, available in India's maritime economic zone, is a very rich source for producing iodine; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to fully exploit this rich resource and make iodine available at a cheaper cost both for salt manufacture and other medicinal purposes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The iodised salt in the simplest and cheapest method for prevention of goitre and other iodine deficiency disorders. In order to tackle the problem of goitre|iodine deficiency disorders, the Government has decided to iodise entire edible salt in a phased manner by 1992.

(b) There are no known sources of iodine in India and all the requirements of Iodine are met through imports. The expenditure incurred on imports from April, 1982 to March, 1985 is 1361.52 lakhs.

(c) and (d) The type of sea weeds from which iodine can be produced is not available in India's martime economic zone.

Marketing of essential drugs

*256. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain companies have been marketing essential medicines without obtaining the price approval, after getting them manufactured from small scale units, after announcement of the measures to rationalise the drug policy in December, 1986; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government do not propose to modify the exemption limit for small scale units; and

(c) what measures have been and are proposed to be taken to stop misuse of this facility by medium and large scale drug companies?

@Previously Starred Question 214, transferred from the 29th April, 1987.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) As per provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979, the small scale units exempted from seeking price approvals under Para 13 and 14 are free to market their products through any other agency.

(b) and (c) The issue of exemption limit of Rs. 50 lakhs sales turnover and the prevailling practice of medium and large scale drug companies marketing the products of exempted companies are now under active examination of the Government.

Augmenting resources for development of petroleum sector

*257. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for augmenting resources for development of petroleum sector, the Oil Industry (Development) Act was passed in 1974 to collect cess on domestic oil production;

(b) if so, what was the amount collected during each of the last three years and how much of it has been diverted to meet the deficit of the General Budget; and

(c) what is the likely impact thereof on the three new grassroot refineries at Karnal, Mangalore and Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the sabha.

Statement

(b) (i) The amount of cess on crude oil collected during each of the last three years was:

	(Rs. in crores)
1984-85 . .	843.53
1985-86 . .	872.92
1986-87 . .	981.30(provisional)

(ii) In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of the Act, the entire proceeds of cess are required to be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and the Central Government may, if Parliament by appropriation made by law in this behalf so provides, pay to the Oil Industry Development Fund such sums of money as it may think fit. In view of this, no diversion may be said to have taken place.

(c) Does not arise.

Oil wells drilled at Nariman, Kovilkalappal

*258. SHRI K. GOPALAN:
SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many oil wells were drilled by ONGC at Nariman, Kovilkalappal etc. in Cauvery basin in Palk Bay till now;

(b) how many of these wells were found to contain oil, and gas indicating the estimated reserves and the depth of each well, and also the date when oil/gas were found therein;

(c) what had been the expenditure involved in respect of each well, and the total cost so involved;

(d) whether oil drilling operation has been resumed in those wells where it was suspended earlier; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when the ONGC is likely to start commercial production from these wells and what are the future expansion plans in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF